

● Joint Comm ●

13 November 1985

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# H. J. RES. 633

**To provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Intelligence.**

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**AUGUST 1, 1984**

Mr. HYDE introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

# JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on Intelligence.

1      *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## ESTABLISHMENT

SECTION 1. There is established a Joint Committee on Intelligence (hereafter in this joint resolution referred to as the “joint committee”).

## MEMBERSHIP

8        SEC. 2. (a) The joint committee shall be composed of  
9   nine Members of the Senate and nine Members of the House  
10 of Representatives to be appointed as follows:

1           (1) Five Members of the Senate from the majority  
2       party and four Members of the Senate from the minori-  
3       ty party shall be appointed by the President pro tem-  
4       pore of the Senate, including at least one but not more  
5       than two members from each of the following commit-  
6       tees: the Committee on Appropriations; the Committee  
7       on Armed Services; the Committee on Foreign Rela-  
8       tions; and the Committee on the Judiciary.

9           (2) Five Members of the House of Representatives  
10      from the majority party and four Members of the  
11      House from the minority party shall be appointed by  
12      the Speaker of the House, including at least one but  
13      not more than two members from each of the following  
14      committees: the Committee on Appropriations; the  
15      Committee on Armed Services; the Committee on For-  
16      eign Affairs; and the Committee on the Judiciary.

17   The majority leader and minority leader of the House of Rep-  
18   resentatives and the majority leader and minority leader of  
19   the Senate shall be ex officio members of the joint committee  
20   but shall have no vote in the joint committee and shall not be  
21   counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

22           (b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no Member  
23   of the Congress shall serve continuously on the joint commit-  
24   tee for more than six years.

1       (2)(A) Of the members of the joint committee initially  
2 appointed, three members from the Senate, no more than two  
3 of whom are members of the same party, and three members  
4 of the House of Representatives, no more than two of whom  
5 are members of the same party, shall be appointed to each of  
6 three classes of initial terms; for two years, four years, and  
7 six years, respectively.

8       (B)(i) No member who begins service on the joint com-  
9 mittee during the first session of a Congress shall serve con-  
10 tinuously for more than five years plus the remainder of the  
11 session during which such service began.

12       (ii) No member who begins service on the joint commit-  
13 tee during the second session of a Congress shall serve con-  
14 tinuously for more than six years plus the remainder of the  
15 session during which such service began.

16       (c) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee  
17 shall not affect the power of the remaining members to exe-  
18 cute the functions of the joint committee and shall be filled in  
19 the same manner as in the case of the original appointment,  
20 for terms as provided in subsection (b).

21       (d)(1) The joint committee shall select a chairman and a  
22 vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of  
23 each session of a Congress. The vice chairman shall act in  
24 the place and stead of the chairman in the absence of the  
25 chairman.

(2) The chairmanship and the vice chairmanship of the joint committee shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each session of a Congress. The chairman during each odd-numbered year shall be selected by the Members of the House of Representatives on the joint committee from among their number and the chairman during each even-numbered year shall be selected by the Members of the Senate on the joint committee from among their number. The vice chairman during each session of a Congress shall be chosen in the same manner from that House of Congress other than the House of Congress of which the chairman is a Member.

## DUTIES

14        SEC. 3. (a) The joint committee shall exercise exclusive  
15 legislative jurisdiction with respect to—

16           (1) any intelligence activity conducted by any  
17           agency or department of the Federal Government; and

18           (2) authorizations for appropriations, both direct  
19           and indirect, for the following:

(A) The Central Intelligence Agency and Director of Central Intelligence.

22 (B) The Defense Intelligence Agency.

23 (C) The National Security Agency.

(D) The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of other agencies and subdivisions of the Department of Defense.



1   ance of such witnesses and the production of such books,  
2   papers, and documents, to administer such oaths and affirma-  
3   tions, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and  
4   binding, and to make such expenditures, as it considers  
5   advisable.

6       (b)(1) The joint committee may make such rules respect-  
7   ing its organization and procedures as it considers necessary,  
8   except that no recommendation shall be reported from the  
9   joint committee unless a majority of the joint committee  
10   assent.

11       (2) Ten members of the joint committee shall constitute  
12   a quorum for reporting any recommendation.

13       (c) Subpoenas may be issued over the signature of the  
14   chairman of the joint committee or of any member designated  
15   by the chairman or by the joint committee to the extent the  
16   chairman or such member is authorized by a majority of the  
17   joint committee to issue such subpoenas, and may be served  
18   by any person designated by such chairman or member.

19       (d) The chairman of the joint committee or any member  
20   thereof may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

21       (e) The joint committee shall, under such regulations as  
22   the joint committee shall prescribe, make any information in  
23   its possession available to any other committee or Member of  
24   the Congress, and may permit any other Member of the Con-  
25   gress to attend any hearing of the joint committee which is

1 closed to the public. Whenever the joint committee makes  
2 such information available, the joint committee shall keep a  
3 written record showing, in the case of any particular informa-  
4 tion, which committee or which Members of the Congress  
5 received such information. No Member of Congress who, and  
6 no committee which, receives any information under this sub-  
7 section shall disclose such information except in a closed ses-  
8 sion of the House of Representatives or the Senate.

9 (f) The joint committee may permit any individual desig-  
10 nated by the President as a liaison to the joint committee to  
11 attend any meeting of the joint committee which is closed to  
12 the public.

13 INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES AND  
14 DEPARTMENTS

15 SEC. 5. Any agency or department of the Federal Gov-  
16 ernment described in section 3(a)(2)(A) through (F) and any  
17 other agency or department of the Federal Government con-  
18 ducting any intelligence activity, shall keep the joint commit-  
19 tee fully and currently informed with respect to any such  
20 activity. Any such agency or department shall furnish any  
21 periodic reports requested by the joint committee with re-  
22 spect to any such activity.

23 CLASSIFICATION AND RELEASE OF INFORMATION

24 SEC. 6. (a) The joint committee shall classify informa-  
25 tion originating within the joint committee, and the records of  
26 the joint committee, in accordance with standards used gen-



1 erally by the executive branch of the Federal Government for  
2 the classification of information. The joint committee shall  
3 establish guidelines under which such information and  
4 records may be (1) maintained; (2) used by the staff of the  
5 joint committee; and (3) made available to any Member of the  
6 Congress who requests such information or records and has  
7 an appropriate security clearance, as determined by the joint  
8 committee.

9 (b)(1) The joint committee may, subject to the provisions  
10 of this subsection, disclose publicly any information in the  
11 possession of the joint committee after a determination by the  
12 joint committee that the public interest would be served by  
13 such disclosure.

14 (2)(A) In any case in which the joint committee votes to  
15 disclose publicly any information which has been classified  
16 under established security procedures, which has been sub-  
17 mitted to it by the executive branch, and which the executive  
18 branch requests be kept secret, the joint committee shall  
19 notify the President of such vote.

20 (B) The joint committee may disclose publicly such in-  
21 formation after the expiration of a five-day period following  
22 the day on which notice of such vote is transmitted to the  
23 President, unless prior to the expiration of such five-day  
24 period, the President, personally in writing, notifies the joint  
25 committee that he objects to the disclosure of such informa-

1 tion, provides his reasons therefor, and certifies that the  
2 threat to the national interest of the United States posed by  
3 such disclosure is of such gravity that it outweighs any public  
4 interest in the disclosure.

5 (3)(A) If the President notifies the joint committee of his  
6 objections to the disclosure of such information as provided in  
7 paragraph (2)(B), the joint committee may, by majority vote,  
8 refer the question of the disclosure of such information with a  
9 recommendation thereon to the House of Representatives  
10 and the Senate for consideration.

11 (B) The joint committee shall not publicly disclose such  
12 information unless both Houses have, by recorded vote in  
13 open session but without divulging the information with  
14 respect to which the vote is being taken, agreed to the rec-  
15 ommendation of the joint committee to disclose such informa-  
16 tion.

17 (C) If within four calendar days on which the House of  
18 Representatives is in session, after such recommendation is  
19 reported to the House, no motion has been made by the  
20 chairman or vice chairman of the joint committee to consider,  
21 in closed session, the matter reported under subparagraph  
22 (A), then such a motion will be deemed privileged and may be  
23 made by any Member. The motion under this subparagraph  
24 shall not be subject to debate or amendment. When made, it

1 shall be decided without intervening motion, except one  
2 motion to adjourn.

3 (D) If the House adopts a motion to resolve into closed  
4 session, the Speaker shall then be authorized to declare a  
5 recess subject to the call of the Chair. At the expiration of  
6 such recess, the pending question, in closed session, shall be,  
7 "Shall the House approve the recommendations of the joint  
8 committee?"

9 (E) After not more than two hours of debate on the  
10 motion, such debate to be equally divided and controlled by  
11 the chairman or vice chairman and ranking minority member  
12 of the joint committee, or their designees, the previous ques-  
13 tion shall be considered as ordered and the House, without  
14 intervening motion except one motion to adjourn, shall imme-  
15 diately vote on the question, in open session but without di-  
16 vulging the information with respect to which the vote is  
17 being taken. If the recommendation of the joint committee is  
18 not agreed to, the question shall be deemed recommitted to  
19 the joint committee for further recommendation.

20 RECORDS

21 SEC. 7. The joint committee shall keep a complete  
22 record of all joint committee actions, including a record of the  
23 votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded.  
24 All records, data, charts, and files of the joint committee shall  
25 be the property of the joint committee and shall be kept in

1 the office of the joint committee or such other places as the  
2 joint committee may direct.

3           UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

4           SEC. 8. (a) The joint committee shall establish and carry  
5 out such rules and procedures as it considers necessary to  
6 prevent the disclosure, outside the joint committee, of any  
7 information which (1) relates to any intelligence activity  
8 which is conducted by any agency or department of the Fed-  
9 eral Government; (2) is obtained by the joint committee, any  
10 member of the joint committee, or any member of the staff of  
11 the joint committee; and (3) is not authorized by the joint  
12 committee to be disclosed.

13           (b) No member of the staff of the joint committee shall  
14 be given access to any classified information by the joint com-  
15 mittee unless such staff member has received an appropriate  
16 security clearance as determined by the joint committee, in  
17 consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence and  
18 other appropriate intelligence community officials. The type  
19 of security clearance to be required in the case of any such  
20 staff member or any class of staff members shall, within the  
21 determination of the joint committee, in consultation with the  
22 Director of Central Intelligence and other appropriate intelli-  
23 gence community officials, be commensurate with the sensi-  
24 tivity of the classified information to which such staff member  
25 or class of staff members will be given access by the joint  
26 committee.

1       (c)(1) The joint committee may take appropriate actions  
2 against any member of the joint committee, or any staff  
3 member of the joint committee, who violates any provision of  
4 this section or any guideline established under section 6.

5       (2)(A) In the case of a member of the joint committee,  
6 such action may include (i) the censure of such member by  
7 the joint committee; (ii) the expulsion of such member from  
8 the joint committee, unless such expulsion is objected to,  
9 within five legislative days after the joint committee reports  
10 such expulsion, by a majority vote in the House of Congress  
11 of which such member is a Member; and (iii) recommendation  
12 to the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case  
13 may be, by the joint committee that such member be cen-  
14 sured or expelled by the Senate or the House of Representa-  
15 tives.

16       (B) Unless an objection is adopted under subparagraph  
17 (A)(ii) of this paragraph, no member of the joint committee  
18 who the joint committee has expelled shall attend or partici-  
19 pate in any meeting or activity of the joint committee.

20       (3) In the case of a person serving on the staff of the  
21 joint committee, such action may include the immediate dis-  
22 missal of such person. The joint committee shall report to the  
23 Attorney General of the United States any apparent violation  
24 of any Federal criminal law committed by any such person in

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1 connection with a violation of any provision of this section or  
2 any guideline established under section 6.

3 STAFF

4 SEC. 9. (a) In carrying out its functions under this joint  
5 resolution, the joint committee may, by record vote of a ma-  
6 jority of the members of the joint committee—

7 (1) appoint, on a permanent basis, without regard  
8 to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness  
9 to perform their duties, professional staff members and  
10 clerical staff members;

11 (2) prescribe the duties and responsibilities of such  
12 staff;

13 (3) fix the pay of such staff at rates not in excess  
14 of the rate of basic pay payable for grade GS-18 of  
15 the General Schedule under section 5332(a) of title 5,  
16 United States Code;

17 (4) terminate the employment of such staff as the  
18 joint committee may consider appropriate;

19 (5) require, at the time of appointment, all staff  
20 members to agree in writing and under oath to the  
21 policy of the joint committee governing the disclosure  
22 of classified information; and

23 (6) require such staff to take periodic polygraph  
24 examinations.

25 (b) In carrying out any of its functions under this joint  
26 resolution, the joint committee may utilize, on a reimbursable

1 basis, the services, information, facilities, and personnel of  
2 any agency or department of the Federal Government, and  
3 may procure the temporary or intermittent services of ex-  
4 perts or consultants by contract at rates of pay not in excess  
5 of the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable  
6 for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule under section  
7 5332(a) of title 5, United States Code, including payment of  
8 such rates for necessary traveltime.

9

#### EXPENSES

10 SEC. 10. The expenses of the joint committee shall be  
11 paid one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Rep-  
12 resentatives and one-half from the contingent fund of the  
13 Senate, from funds appropriated for the joint committee,  
14 upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the joint  
15 committee.

16

#### DEFINITION

17 SEC. 11. For purposes of this joint resolution—

18 (1) the term “intelligence activities” includes—

19 (A) the collection, analysis, production, dis-  
20 semination, or use of information which relates to  
21 any foreign country, or any government, political  
22 group, party, military force, movement, or other  
23 association in such foreign country, and which re-  
24 lates to the defense, foreign policy, national secu-  
25 rity, or related policies of the United States, and

15

1 other activity which is in support of such activi-  
2 ties;

3 (B) activities taken to counter similar activi-  
4 ties directed against the United States;

5 (C) covert or clandestine activities affecting  
6 the relations of the United States with any foreign  
7 government, political group, party, military force,  
8 movement, or other association; and

9 (D) the collection, analysis, production, dis-  
10 semination, or use of information about activities  
11 of persons within the United States, its territories  
12 and possessions, or nationals of the United States  
13 abroad whose political and related activities pose,  
14 or may be considered by any department, agency,  
15 bureau, office, division, instrumentality, or em-  
16 ployee of the United States to pose, a threat to  
17 the internal security of the United States, and  
18 covert or clandestine activities directed against  
19 such persons; and

20 (2) the term "staff" includes any employee of the  
21 joint committee and any person engaged by contract or  
22 otherwise to perform services for the joint committee.

23 RULES

24 SEC. 12. (a)(1) Clause 1(c)(1) of rule X of the Rules of  
25 the House of Representatives is amended by inserting imme-  
26 diately before the period at the end thereof the following: “,



1 except for matters exclusively within the legislative jurisdic-  
2 tion of the Joint Committee on Intelligence”.

3 (2) Clause 1(c)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of  
4 Representatives is amended by inserting immediately before  
5 the period at the end thereof the following: “, except for  
6 matters exclusively within the legislative jurisdiction of the  
7 Joint Committee on Intelligence”.

8 (3) Clause 1(c)(10) of rule X of the Rules of the House  
9 of Representatives is amended by inserting immediately  
10 before the period at the end thereof the following: “, except  
11 for matters exclusively within the legislative jurisdiction of  
12 the Joint Committee on Intelligence”.

13 (4) Clause 1(k)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of  
14 Representatives is amended by inserting immediately before  
15 the period at the end thereof the following: “, except for  
16 matters exclusively within the legislative jurisdiction of the  
17 Joint Committee on Intelligence”.

18 (5) Clause 3(d) of rule X of the Rules of the House of  
19 Representatives is amended by striking out “intelligence ac-  
20 tivities relating to foreign policy,”.

21 (6) Clause 2(g)(2)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the  
22 House of Representatives is amended by striking out “, the  
23 Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select  
24 Committee on Intelligence” and inserting in lieu thereof  
25 “and the Committee on Armed Services”.

1 (7) Rule XLVIII of the Rules of the House of Repre-  
2 sentatives is repealed.

3 (b) The provisions of this joint resolution are enacted by  
4 the Congress—

5 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the  
6 House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively,  
7 and as such they shall be considered as part of the  
8 rules of each House, respectively, or of that House to  
9 which they specifically apply, and such rules shall su-  
10 persede other rules only to the extent that they are in-  
11 consistent therewith; and

12 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional right  
13 of either House to change such rules (so far as relating  
14 to such House) at any time, in the same manner, and  
15 to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of  
16 such House.

17 AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947

18 SEC. 13. (a) Section 501 of the National Security Act of  
19 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413) is amended—

20 (1) in subsection (a)(1) by striking out “Select  
21 Committee on Intelligence of the Senate” and all that  
22 follows through “‘intelligence committees’)” and in-  
23 serting in lieu thereof “Joint Committee on Intelli-  
24 gence (hereafter in this section referred to as the ‘joint  
25 committee’)”;







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they are sure some form of controls will be passed soon.

Says Sen. Robert T. Stafford (R) of Vermont, coauthor of a bill to reduce SO<sub>2</sub> emissions 10 million tons by 1990: "With the attention this issue is getting, I think it's an inevitability."●

#### CENTENNIAL OF THE BRYN MAWR SCHOOL

● **Mr. SARBANES.** Mr. President, at a time when education in our country is the focus of so much attention, it is my great pleasure to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Bryn Mawr School, one of the Nation's first independent college preparatory school for girls.

Sharing the revolutionary idea that girls were entitled to the same opportunity as boys for a challenging college prep education, five visionary women—Martha Carey Thomas, Mary Elizabeth Garrett, Mamie Gwin, Elizabeth Tabor King, and Julia Rebecca Rodgers—established this outstanding institution and opened its doors on September 21, 1885, in Baltimore, MD. The curriculum, which included science and mathematics as well as the classics, raised the eyebrows of Baltimore parents as did a strenuous athletic program, producing the first women's lacrosse team in the country. This group of young pioneers also made possible the existence of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, for which they raised the necessary funds but turned them over only when the trustees had agreed to admit women on the same terms as men.

The leading efforts of Bryn Mawr's founders were complemented by the humanistic and classical spirit of the school's first headmistress, Edith Hamilton, world renowned author of "The Greek Way," quarter century at the school confirmed these traditions there. As one whose immigrant parents taught me the importance of these traditions, I share Miss Hamilton's philosophy which is still reflected today at Bryn Mawr. Through its programs, it fosters the development of the intellect, appreciates the diversity in individuals, and stresses the importance of physical and moral well-being. Miss Hamilton's vision of civilization as "a matter of delight in the things of the mind" and her belief that "genuine education is possible only when people realize that it has to do with persons and not movements" are truly being realized today at this school.

Under the leadership of Headmistress Barbara Landis Chase and her outstanding faculty, the Bryn Mawr School can boast a first-rate educational curriculum in addition to an exceptionally broad program of extra-curricular activities. Bryn Mawr can be very proud of its alumnae, who have distinguished themselves in the field of arts, education, science, sports, and politics.

This distinguished school has taken a leadership role not just locally, but

nationally in the educational community. As a logical extension of Bryn Mawr's encouragement of career-oriented young women, it provides an accredited nursery program, which has been so successful that the school will be developing and administering one like it on the campus of Goucher College. Bryn Mawr's foreign language program, which begins in kindergarten, was cited by President Carter's Commission on Foreign Language and International Study. A computer education program, which also begins in kindergarten, has served as a model for many other schools. Two related efforts—the "math mentor" program and "summer tech"—have received similar recognition for their innovativeness in encouraging girls in math and computer fields.

Bryn Mawr's reputation not only stands on its high academic standards and its leadership role in education for women, but also on its economic, racial and religious diversity, and its commitment to community spirit and service. The school reaches out to all income levels in Baltimore through a growing financial aid program and exposes students to a variety of religious beliefs and customs. Using Baltimore as its learning laboratory, the Upper School requires students to participate in the city program, which introduces them to urban problems and emphasizes the importance of community service and involvement.

It has always been my firm conviction that there is no greater endeavor than the training and education of our Nation's young people. Offering the opportunity for a complete education and developing the potential for success in this increasingly complex and technical world, are among the most important challenges facing our society today. Through its principles and programs, Bryn Mawr has been and continues to be successful in preparing its students to accept the full responsibility of self-reliant adults who will be called upon to lend a hand in keeping our society on an even keel. Bryn Mawr provides an excellent environment that helps girls develop into the kinds of patient, hardworking and committed individuals so necessary to keep the democratic process alive, but most of all a willingness to get involved in the problems of their day and to participate in their solution.

Most recently, the Bryn Mawr School was named one of 60 "Exemplary Private Schools" by the Council for the Advancement of Private Education and the U.S. Department of Education, on the basis of intellectual growth and on efforts to achieve a multiracial, multicultural community and to instill an ideal of service.

I am pleased to call the Senate's attention to this celebration and ask my colleagues to join in saluting the success of the Bryn Mawr School, which, for 100 years, has exemplified the best of education and has succeeded in educating thoughtful, responsible and

productive individuals who continue to form an enlightened and intelligent citizenry.

I ask that an editorial from the Baltimore Sun be reprinted in the RECORD at this point.

The editorial follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, May 21, 1984]

#### BRYN MAWR

Bryn Mawr in North Baltimore has offered the highest-quality college-preparatory education to girls since 1885, when that was a very adventurous concept, initiated in part to feed highest-quality graduates to the new Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. The notion that girls should be educated in the same way and to the highest standards as boys was radical and by no means accepted at the time.

The determination on the part of a group of Baltimore feminists including M. Carey Thomas and Mary Garrett to found the school, and the long headmistress-ship of the great classics scholar, Edith Hamilton, are now firmly established as a significant chapter in the history of Baltimore—and American—education. The school has never stopped innovating, never stopped excelling.

In advance of its 100th anniversary, next year, Bryn Mawr has launched a \$3 million Centennial Campaign for faculty support, scholarships and a new upper school building. The campaign deserves the fullest support of Bryn Mawr's many alumnae and parents—and of friends of excellence in education.●

#### CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT, JOINT COMMITTEE AND LEAKS

● **Mr. GOLDWATER.** Mr. President, recent press articles have headlined statements by Members of Congress on the issue of congressional oversight of the intelligence community, the feasibility of a Joint Committee on Intelligence, and whether or not Congress can keep a secret. The bottom line for most of these articles is that the Congress should form a Joint Committee on Intelligence to oversee the intelligence community, because this would improve security.

Let me say at the outset, I disagree with the allegations that we cannot keep a secret and I disagree with the conclusion that a joint committee would improve security.

#### SENATE OVERSIGHT RECORD

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has done a very good job of overseeing the intelligence community, and we have an excellent record on security over the years. Although some people refer to leaks from the Oversight Committees, they do not provide one single documented example. Although they express concern for security, they do not mention the fact that our committee has the most secure staff space and hearing room in all of Congress. Although they refer to larger staffs, they do not mention the fact that Vice Chairman MOYNIHAN and I have reduced our committee staff from 50 to 42. Although they complain about the costs of oversight, they do not mention the fact that we have cut our committee budget by over \$100,000 the first 3 years Vice

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Chairman MOYNIHAN and I have been in charge.

Although they imply we are not doing much, they fail to mention the fact that our committee increased the total number of meetings and hearings 34 percent; increased the bills and resolutions originated by the committee by 100 percent; and increased our publications 50 percent between the 96th and 97th Congresses. This record of high production by less staff at lower cost has continued into the 98th Congress, as well.

## JOINT COMMITTEE SECURITY

One reason for forming a Joint Committee on Intelligence, according to some observers, would be to improve security. The example of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee [JAEC] is often used as an example of how Congress can oversee sensitive activities without any leaks. However, history does not show that the JAEC had a better record for security than our own committee.

On November 1, 1949, Senator Edwin C. Johnson stated in a television panel discussion that:

First, the United States has developed a bomb with six times the effectiveness of the Nagasaki bomb;

Second, the United States has made "considerable progress" on a super bomb with 1,000 times the Nagasaki bomb's effectiveness;

Third, the United States has also made considerable progress on a method of detonating enemy atomic bombs before they reach their targets; and

Fourth, the recently disclosed Russian atomic explosion was of a plutonium bomb.

On November 21, 1949, the Washington Post published an article stating that:

As far as can be determined, these are the first such revelations by anyone officially informed or connected with the U.S. Atomic Energy Program.

In later publications, Johnson's outburst came to be known as the big leak (Norman Moss, "Men Who Play God: The Story of the Hydrogen Bomb," 1968). On November 28, 1949, President Truman called in Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Chairman McMahon of the JAEC, and ordered them to curb congressional leaks of atomic energy secrets. If necessary, they were to prosecute violators.

Mr. President, it is clear from this historical record that the biggest leak in congressional history probably came from the JAEC, and I do not understand why anyone feels that the information of a Joint Committee on Intelligence would necessarily provide better security.

## LEAKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

We all know that some members of the intelligence family are not happy with the problems we have encountered in our oversight activities this year. These problems began in March of this year when the administration bypassed our committee to obtain \$21

million in additional money for the covert paramilitary action program in Central America. Although our committee responded quickly to that crisis, and subsequently reported out an authorization for the \$21 million requested, this situation was soon followed by disclosures regarding the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

These events probably resulted in a good deal of bitterness between members of the intelligence community and Members of the Congress. They also resulted in a good deal of public discussion regarding what has become an overt covert paramilitary action program. However, this sort of problem cannot be solved by doing away with the Intelligence Oversight Committees, or by forming a joint committee, or by accusing our members and staff of leaks.

I believe members of our committee and of Congress were right to be upset with these events. I also believe that public confidence in congressional oversight of the intelligence community was reassured by the strong stand we took. None of us, especially myself, would have wanted to happen what did happen this spring. But I think most Americans would agree that the Intelligence Committees acted properly, courageously, and in the best interest of the Nation in reaffirming the legal obligation of the intelligence community to keep us fully and currently informed of all intelligence activities.

## WHERE'S THE BEEF?

The bottom line is that some people in the intelligence community do not like congressional oversight. That's the beef. But, the fact that they do not like it does not mean that it is not good for them or good for the Nation. If leaks are a problem, let's identify them, investigate them, and punish those responsible. Let's institute a program of using the polygraph in Congress and elsewhere when a major leak takes place. Let's consider other types of security measures, as appropriate.

But, let's not second guess the Founding Fathers who, after all, established a Congress with the power of the purse, simply because some people in the executive branch do not like to hear from, listen to, or in any way be held accountable by the elected representatives of the people of the United States.○

## THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SCORE (SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES)

○ Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, 1984 marks the 20th anniversary of the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), a volunteer organization of retired businessmen and women who freely give of their time and experience to counsel beginning and enterprising businesses. This year more than 12,000 SCORE volunteers operating in more than 400 chapters located in every State plus the District of Co-

lumbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands celebrate this 20th anniversary as volunteer small business counselors by reporting that more than 1,200,000 small business clients have received free management counseling since its inception in 1964.

SCORE first began in Boston early in the 1960's when a few dedicated retirees decided to offer the benefit of their experience to aid struggling young businesses. The idea soon spread to other areas, and the Small Business Administration in 1964 took steps to utilize SCORE as a small business management assistance resource.

In 1969 ACE [Active Corps of Executives] was established by SBA to supplement SCORE counseling services by utilizing the talents of volunteers not yet retired but still actively employed. In 1982 ACE was merged with SCORE into a single organization. Today, ACE members account for about one-fourth of the membership of SCORE.

SCORE members are dedicated to their program of offering free counseling to small business persons. SCORE members often donate 20 or more hours of their time each week guiding a small-business man or woman through the intricacies of basic accounting principles, or teaching basic management fundamentals, personnel policies and how to make major business judgments.

SCORE has its greatest effect on clients in one-on-one counseling, which is ordinarily the most costly form of management assistance. It is not unusual for a SCORE counselor to spend 40 hours a week on a specific case, guiding the small business around pitfalls such as inventory obsolescence, topheavy personnel costs, failure to take into account tax consequences and the selection of an unprofitable location for the business.

SCORE counselors also conduct pre-business workshops and seminars which help small business men and women to understand the problems of ownership and management. These workshops provide a wealth of experience in sales, advertising, financial control and purchasing to teach the beginning or struggling businessperson the basic principles of management.

The Small Business Administration, which sponsors the SCORE program, affirms the country's debt to these men and women who selflessly contribute of their wisdom, experience and time to this very important activity.

It is most appropriate, Mr. President, as the volunteers of SCORE mark their 20th anniversary that we commend them for their remarkable dedication and service to the Nation's small businesses.○